

## MAINE *LEARNING RESULTS* GLOSSARY

ab	A two-part compositional form with an “a” theme and a “b” theme. The binary form consists of two distinct, self-contained sections that share either a character or quality (e.g., the same tempo, movement, quality, or style).	VPA
aba	A three-part compositional form in which the second section contrasts with the first section. The third section is a restatement of the first section in a condensed, abbreviated, or extended form.	VPA
academic writing [essays]	Formal writing which is primarily analytical in nature. Academic writing usually reveals and helps increase the writer’s understanding of a topic.	ELA
accuracy	The degree to which a measured or calculated quantity correctly captures the true value of that quantity. Accuracy describes how well a measurement procedure was performed (compare to precision).	MATH
adapted text	Text that is rewritten from the original with simplified language.	WL
affix	A word element, such as a prefix or suffix, which can only occur as an attachment to a base, stem, or root. (e.g., the prefix <i>ad-</i> and the suffix <i>-ing</i> in <i>adjoining</i> )	ELA
alignment [skeletal alignment]	The relationship of the body’s skeleton to the line of gravity and base of support.	VPA

alliteration	The repetition of the same sound, usually of a consonant, at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other or at short intervals.	ELA
alphabets or alphabetic principle	Alphabets is the study of letter-sound correspondences and spellings and the application of this knowledge to reading and writing. It is the basic principle underlying English writing - the way the written language represents the spoken language. In the alphabetic principle written words are composed of letters (graphemes). The letters correspond to segments of spoken words or sounds (phonemes).	ELA
American political system	The system in the United States by which power is used to affect whether and how government will act on any given matter. It includes both governmental and extra-governmental activity. The American political system includes, but is not limited to, separation of powers, branches of government, the electoral system, American political parties, federalism, banking and monetary systems, and lobbying and special interests.	SS
amplification	The repetition of a word or expression while adding detail to it; allows the writer to emphasize and develop a detail that might otherwise be overlooked.	ELA
analogy	A resemblance between things otherwise unlike; an inference that if two or more things are alike in some respects, they will probably agree in others; a comparison based on such resemblance.	ELA
analysis	Comparing, contrasting, classifying, and/or	VPA

	taking apart information.	
appropriate forms of address	Salutations that are linguistically and culturally accepted.	WL
art form	A particular field or genre within the visual arts.	VPA
artist	A student, a peer, a teacher, an amateur, or a professional who creates in dance, music, theater, and/or visual arts.	VPA
authentic; authentic materials [texts/passages/settings/sources/ entertainment media]	Original, unchanged, intended for native speakers. Those materials which originate in the same language and culture as that being studied or taught and are presented as representative of the real world.	WL
authentic context	Experiences and settings that are as close as possible to those of involved citizens and/or experts in the field.	SS
balance	Stability and harmony across the multiple roles people fulfill in their lives.	CED
bandwagon	An appeal to the reader's desire to fit in, often with a group outside one's peer group. The author may refer to a shift in cultural practice or expectation to influence the reader.	ELA
benchmark	A point of reference to which comparisons are made. In primary school, 5 and 10 are benchmark numbers. As students work with larger numbers, 100 becomes benchmark. Benchmark fractions are halves and quarters. In measurement, 10 cm (the width of a hand) or 7 feet (the height of a door) or 5 grams (the weight of a nickel) may be used as benchmark	MATH

	values.	
bias	Personal beliefs, opinions, or attitudes that prevent one from being objective about a particular topic.	ELA
blocking	The planning and working out of the movements of actors on stage.	VPA
body composition	An essential measure of health and fitness that measures the ratio of fat to muscle on the body.	HE/PE
body part isolation	Movement done with one body part or a small part of the body (e.g., rolling the head, shrugging the shoulders, and rotating the pelvis).	VPA
call and response	A structure that is most often associated with African music and dance forms. One soloist/group performs with the second soloist/group entering “in response” to the first.	VPA
call to action	An explicit suggestion in persuasive writing or speech that encourages the reader or listener to take specific action.	ELA
canon	A choreographic form that reflects the musical form of the same name, in which individuals and groups perform the same movement/phrase beginning at different times.	VPA
cardiovascular endurance	The ability of the heart, blood vessels, blood, and respiratory system to supply oxygen and fuel to the muscles continually over a period of time.	HE/PE
career and life roles	The specific multiple and overlapping roles all people “play” throughout their lives and the	CED

	time and energy they put into each role (e.g., child, student, worker, friend, parent).	
carrying capacity	The number of individuals in a population that the resources of a habitat can support.	S & T
center of gravity	In geometric shapes the exact center of the object. In asymmetrical shapes, such as the human body, it is a point that changes constantly as the body moves. The center of gravity always moves in the direction of the movement or additional weight.	HE/PE
character	A person or other being in a story.	ELA
citation	A reference to a book, paper, author, or other resource, or the information necessary to locate a specific information resource. Citations usually follow strict formats, which can be found in style guides.	ELA SS
civic action	<p>A wide range of actions that promote the common good and positive social change. Civic action is a direct application of taught social studies knowledge and skills. It often occurs in a single act but may also be part of a service-learning project. Examples of civic action include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteering on a regular basis</li> <li>• Petitioning</li> <li>• Working on local/state/national political campaigns</li> <li>• Educating one's community on civic or environmental issues</li> <li>• Establishing a voter registration campaign among eligible students and community members</li> <li>• Writing to elected representatives and newspapers</li> <li>• Monitoring legislative proposals (local, state and national)</li> <li>• Testifying at public hearings</li> </ul>	SS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Becoming a member of civic organizations</li> </ul>	
classify	To sort according to the values of an attribute. For example, for the attribute of “color” items might be sorted by their “values” red, yellow and green.	MATH
cognates	Words from two languages that are similar in spelling and meaning, or sound and meaning.	WL
common arts activities	Activities such as attending a concert, play or theatre performance, going to a museum, or participating in community visual and performing arts activities.	VPA
comparative advantage	The advantage(s) a nation has when it can produce a product at a lower opportunity cost than another nation [opportunity cost is the highest valued alternative that must be forgone because another choice is made; all economic decisions involve opportunity costs].	SS
compose	To create a number from component numbers or a figure from component figures; the term is generally used in school mathematics. Putting the numbers thirty and fourteen together to get 44 is one example of numerical composition; a whole composed of six sixths is another example. When students work with tangrams, two congruent isosceles right triangles can be put together to compose a square.	MATH
composition	<p><b>Dance:</b> The creation and choreography of dances by arranging or inventing steps, movements, and patterns of movements.</p> <p><b>Music:</b> The creation of original music by organizing sound.</p> <p><b>Visual Arts:</b> The organization of elements in a work of art.</p>	VPA

composition form	The organization or plan for patterning movement; or the overall structure of a dance such as “ab”, “aba”, call and response, theme and variation, canon, and the interrelationships of movement within the overall structure.	VPA
compound meter	A type of meter in which the beat is divided into threes or sixes.	VPA
concept	A basic unit of thought. In art, it is the idea of what the final work will be.	VPA
conflict	<p>A problem or struggle between two opposing forces in a story. The five basic conflicts are:</p> <p><b>Person Against Person</b> which is a problem between characters.</p> <p><b>Person Against Self</b> which is a problem within a character’s own mind.</p> <p><b>Person Against Society</b> which is a problem between a character and society, school, the law, or some tradition.</p> <p><b>Person Against Nature</b> which is a problem between a character and some element of nature- a blizzard, a hurricane, a mountain climb, etc.</p> <p><b>Person Against Fate</b> which is a problem or struggle that appears to be well beyond a character’s control.</p>	ELA
connotation	A secondary meaning suggested by a word in addition to its literal meaning.	ELA
constitutional principles	The broad concepts embodied in the United States and State constitutions that reflect the attributes and qualities of life in a republic (e.g., limited government/constitutional limits	SS

	on power; democratic processes; rule of law; division of powers; checks and balances; federalism; popular sovereignty/self-government; consent of the governed; majority rule with minority rights, etc.).	
context	The setting and situation in which a spoken or written message occurs.	ELA WL
context cues	Cues and hints that the words and sentences surrounding an unknown word give to the reader to help identify words for decoding (sounding out) and words being read for the first-time. The reader's speaking vocabulary is a back-up strategy and is primarily useful to resolve ambiguity (is bread pronounced <i>bred</i> or <i>breed</i> ?) and to confirm the accuracy of decoding (does it make sense and does it sound right?) The context helps resolve which shade of meaning is intended (prog-res or pro-gress) and may be helpful in learning the meaning of new words that can be decoded or pronounced but are not yet in the reader's vocabulary-especially if the context contains clues from synonyms or antonyms, clues contained in comparison and contrast or clues contained in a definition or a description, clues provided by the tone and setting, clues derived from cause and effect, and clues that appear in a series.	ELA
counterargument	A contrary or opposing argument presented to challenge a given argument.	ELA
counterbalance	An equal opposing force or effect. In a system, counterbalances can provide important sources of feedback that may oppose or encourage change in the system.	S & T
courtesy expressions	Expressions of politeness which are culturally appropriate.	WL



create	To make or produce a product.	MATH
creative problem solving	A process for solving problems that includes identifying a problem, defining it, generating unique solutions, implementing, and evaluating solutions.	VPA
critical thinking	Careful thought, including reflection and analysis, to determine whether a given proposition is true.	CED
culture	The shared knowledge, beliefs, values, norms, behaviors, and customs of a group of people unified by race, ethnicity, language, nationality, or religion.	HE/PE
culturally-appropriate	Reflecting culturally accepted norms.	WL
current social studies issue	Public policy issues that are part of the contemporary public discourse and are closely connected to one or more social studies disciplines.	SS
dance movement	The building blocks of many dances. More complex dance moves are called dance patterns, dance figures, or dance variations.	VPA
dance phrase	Movements that are linked in a single choreographic sequence.	VPA
decision making	The process of selecting a course of action from multiple alternatives. In health, this includes the ability to: recognize a health-related choice, identify alternative options to the choice, assess the short- and long-term positive and negative consequences of these alternative options, select and implement a	HE/PE

	course of action, and evaluate the results of the decision.	
decompose	Generally used in school mathematics to refer to the breaking down of a number into component numbers, or of a shape into component shapes. For example, the number 6 can be decomposed as follows $5 + 1$ ; $4 + 2$ ; $3 + 3$ ; and $6 + 0$ . To find the surface area of a rectangular prism, the surface of the figure can be decomposed into a set of 6 faces and the area of each face computed.	MATH
democratic ideals	The beliefs that underpin and serve as goals in democratic republican forms of government (e.g., individual rights, the rule of law, the common or public good, justice, equality, diversity, popular sovereignty, etc.).	SS
denotation	The explicit meaning of a word rather than an implied or associated idea.	ELA
derived measures	A measure that is calculated using direct measures. For example, area is a derived measure that is calculated using direct measures of length. Speed is a derived measure calculated from direct measures of distance and time.	MATH
diction	A writer's choice of words: slang, colloquial, formal, etc. or the degree of clarity and distinctness of pronunciation.	ELA
dimensions of health	The multiple dimensions that contribute to an individual's overall health: physical, social, and emotional, and mental/intellectual.	HE/PE
direct and indirect comparison	The measurement of objects using side by side	MATH

[in measurement]	comparisons as contrasted with the measurement of objects using a standard against which the two objects are compared. The length of two pencils, for example, can be compared directly by laying the pencils side by side and observing the length of each. For example, if one pencil is shorter than my hand and a second is longer than an individual's hand one can say the first pencil is shorter than the second. Similarly, one can use a tool like a ruler. If one pencil is 5 inches long and a second pencil is seven inches long, one knows that the first is shorter since five inches is less than seven inches.	
discipline-based processes	The processes associated with the methods used in research to develop knowledge within each discipline. For example: History - analyzing primary sources, seeking multiple sources; Geography - reading, creating, and interpreting various kinds of maps; Civics and Government - interviewing, polling, and following political trends; Economics - recording and graphing trends related to fiscal policy or employment.	SS
drama	A dramatic work intended for performance by actors on a stage (e.g., plays).	ELA
dynamic balance	A component of any locomotor or manipulative movement skill in which the body moves through space, causing the center of gravity to constantly shift; the ability to maintain one's equilibrium while the body is in motion.	HE/PE
dynamics	<p><b>Dance:</b> The expressive content of human movement, sometimes called qualities or efforts. Dynamics manifest the interrelationships among the elements of space, time, and force/energy.</p> <p><b>Music:</b> The varying degrees of volume or intensity in the performance of music.</p>	VPA

economic development	Improvement in the economic status/ wealth of a particular area for the well-being of its inhabitants. Efforts that seek to improve the economic well-being and quality of life for a community or society by creating, sustaining or enhancing jobs and growing incomes. It can occur at the local, regional, state, national or international level.	SS
economic factors	Factors of an economy that have a broad impact on many aspects of life for individuals, families, businesses, governments, and societies. Economic factors may include the job market, the cost of living, the cost of production, and capital.	SS
economic indicators	Statistics about the condition of the economy that are often used to make predictions about future performance. Some economic indicators include earning reports, unemployment, bankruptcies, retail sales, stock market prices, housing statistics, etc.	SS
economic institutions	Organizations focused on commercial, financial, fiscal, monetary, or trade issues (e.g., companies, banks/ financial institutions, the Federal Reserve, etc.).	SS
economic interdependence	The mutually dependent commercial, financial, fiscal, monetary, and/or trade relationships between or among nations, states, or international organizations. When a single economic unit is ultimately affected by many of the decisions or events that initially affect its trading partners. Economic interdependence can be created through formal relationships/ organizations such as the European Union or North American Free Trade Agreement.	SS
		SS

economic processes	The processes of organizing and running businesses; those activities, actions, and operations that involve the production and sale of goods and services (this includes the extraction of raw materials and natural resources).	
economic reasoning	The use of the economic concepts to make decisions related to economics and to life.	SS
economic systems	The institutional framework that a society uses to allocate its resources to produce and distribute goods and services. Major types of economic systems include: market economies, mixed economies, command economies, and traditional economies; nearly all modern economic systems are mixed.	SS
elaboration	The adding of details or of greater detail.	VPA
elements of art	<p>The visual language the artist uses, such as line, shape, color, value, texture, and space.</p> <p><b>Color</b> depends on light because it is made of light. Color has three properties; hue, intensity, and value.</p> <p><b>Form</b> describes the volume and mass or three dimensional aspects of objects that take up space.</p> <p><b>Line</b> is a mark made by a pointed tool, brush, pencil, stick, pen, etc. and is often defined as a moving dot. It has length and width but its width is very tiny compared to its length.</p> <p><b>Shape</b> is an area that is contained within an implied line, or is seen and identified because of color or value changes. Shapes have two dimensions, length and width and can be geometric and free form.</p> <p><b>Space</b> is a three dimensional volume that can be empty or filled with objects. It has width,</p>	VPA

	<p>height and depth. Space that appears three dimensional in a painting is an illusion that creates a <i>feeling</i> of actual depth.</p> <p><b>Texture</b> refers to the surface quality, both simulated and actual, of artwork.</p> <p><b>Value</b> refers to dark and light. Value help us to create the illusion of depth on a two dimensional surface.</p>	
emotional health	A state of emotional functioning that includes the ability to adapt to change and to cope with adversity.	HE/PE
energy	An element of dance characterized by the release of potential energy into kinetic energy. It utilizes body weight, reveals the effects of gravity on the body, is projected into space, and affects emotional and spatial relationships and intentions. The most recognized qualities of movement are sustained, percussive, suspended, swinging, and collapsing.	VPA
entrepreneur	A person who operates and assumes the risk for a business venture.	SS
environment	The set of surrounding conditions. In health this includes the physical, emotional, social, and cultural conditions that influence the health of an individual and the community.	HE/PE
estimate	To approximate or to predict a reasoned, “ballpark” figure for some calculation or measurement.	MATH
ethical reasoning skills	<p>The skills involved when making ethically sound decisions, including the skills of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- defining core values</li> </ul>	SS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- analyzing conflicting values</li> <li>- resolving dilemmas using ethical decision-making principles (ends-based, rule-based, care-based, or some combination of these)</li> <li>- acting with moral courage</li> </ul> <p>For more information, see the 2001 Maine DOE publication, <u>Taking Responsibility: Standards for Ethical and Responsible Behavior in Maine Schools and Communities</u>, <a href="http://www.state.me.us/education/cep/homepage.htm">www.state.me.us/education/cep/homepage.htm</a>.</p>	
etymology	The study of the history and development of the structures and meanings of words; derivation.	ELA
evaluate	To find the value of an expression, usually by calculation or by the substitution of numerical values for variables followed by a calculation.	MATH
extended metaphor	A metaphor that is developed and sustained throughout an argument.	ELA
facility	Ease in performing a task or doing something.	ELA
fair test	A comparison or test in which all details are the same except the thing being tested.	S&T
fallacy (“fallacious reasoning”)	<p>An error in reasoning. It refers to typical errors that render unsound the arguments in which they appear. Common fallacies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The appeal to emotion: the <i>ad populum</i> approach is a common fallacy in arguments. Instead of presenting evidence in an argument, it relies on expressive language and other devices calculated to incite enthusiasm, excitement, anger, or hatred</li> <li>▪ Appeal to pathos (pity): a common fallacy in arguments, the <i>ad misericordiam</i> approach is a special case of the appeal to</li> </ul>	ELA

	emotion in which the altruism and mercy of the audience are the special emotions to which the speaker appeals.	
familiar context	A setting or situation for communication that is already known and understood by the student.	WL
family history	A record of a person's current and past health/illnesses, and those of his or her parents, brothers, sisters, children, and other family members.	HE/PE
fiction	Imaginative narrative in any form of presentation. Fiction may take many literary forms including-historical fiction, fables, fairy tales, folklore, legends, picture books, plays, narrative poetry, etc.	ELA
figurative language	Writing that describes using hyperbole, metaphor, simile, or personification to enhance mental images and clarify meaning.	ELA
first-person narrative	Narration by a person from within the story who tells the story from his or her point of view and who refers to him or herself as "I".	ELA
fiscal, monetary, and trade policies	<p><b>Fiscal (budgetary) policy</b> involves the use of government spending and taxation programs to affect the level of economic activity in such a way as to promote price stability, maximum employments, and reasonable economic growth. (Also known as budgetary policy).</p> <p><b>Monetary policy</b> refers to actions by the Federal Reserve System that lead to changes in the supply of money and availability of credit as a means of helping to promote economic goals.</p> <p><b>Trade policy</b> refers to a government's policies</p>	SS



	concerning foreign trade and treaties and agreements entered into with other governments to influence foreign trade.	
FITT guidelines	An acronym for the exercise variables used to improve fitness: frequency, intensity, time and type.	HE/PE
flexibility	The ability to move joints and use muscles to move them through their full range of motion.	HE/PE
flexibility	Using materials and ideas in ways that are different from their common usages.	VPA
fluency	<p>The ability to perform reading skills such as naming letters, reading words, and reading connected text quickly, smoothly, automatically, and with proper expression and phrasing.</p> <p><b>Rate</b> is the speed at which the text is read.</p> <p><b>Accuracy</b> is the ability to read words correctly.</p> <p><b>Automaticity</b> is the ability to read words quickly.</p> <p><b>Prosody</b> is the appropriate use of intonation, phrasing, and expression.</p>	ELA
fluency	The use of many ideas relevant to a given artistic work.	VPA
form	<p><b>Music:</b> The organization and structure of a composition and the interrelationships of musical events within the overall structure.</p> <p><b>Visual Arts:</b> A three-dimensional volume or the illusion of three dimensions (related to shape,</p>	VPA

	which is two-dimensional); the particular characteristics of the visual elements of a work of art (as distinguished from its subject matter or content).	
founding documents	Documents establishing our nation and the plan for government (e.g., The Declaration of Independence, The United States Constitution, The Bill of Rights).	SS
fundamental movement skills	An organized series of basic movements (non-locomotor, locomotor, and manipulative) that involve the combination of movement patterns of two or more body segments.	HE/PE
gateway drugs	A habit-forming substance, the use of which may lead to the abuse of drugs that are more addictive or more dangerous.	HE/PE
genetics	The area of biological study concerned with the study of hereditary traits and variation.	HE/PE
genre	A category used to classify literary works by form, technique, or content.	ELA
genre	<p><b>Dance:</b> A type or kind of musical work (ballet, modern, jazz, folk, square, etc.).</p> <p><b>Music:</b> A type or kind of musical work (opera, jazz, mariachi, etc.).</p> <p><b>Visual Arts:</b> The representation of people, subjects, and scenes from everyday life; a type of art work that has a tradition or history and is identifiable by specific characteristics (e.g., portrait, landscape, still life, abstract).</p>	VPA
geographic grid	A system of imaginary lines on the globe. The grid is formed by horizontal lines of latitude running east and west around the globe north	SS

	and south of the equator, and vertical lines of longitude running north and south from the globe's poles east and west of the Prime Meridian at Greenwich, England.	
geographic tools	The sources and instruments used by geographers as they study the earth's surface and human activity on the earth (e.g., representations such as atlases, globes and maps, almanacs, geographic dictionaries, statistical databases, photos and satellite images).	SS
goal setting	A student's ability to identify a desired health-related behavior or outcome and develop and pursue a plan of action that includes steps and strategies to achieve the desired behavior or outcome.	HE/PE
goods and services	Goods are objects that can satisfy people's wants.  Services are activities that can satisfy people's wants.	SS
governmental structures	The bodies and levels into which a government and/ or states are organized.	SS
grapheme	A letter or combination of letters that represent a single phoneme (sound in a word).	ELA
guided conversations	Conversations in which the teacher provides prompting questions and/or thoughts prior to or during the conversation.	WL

guided exchanges	Short oral interactions in which the teacher provides prompting questions and/or thoughts prior to or during the interaction.	WL
habits of mind	Patterns of thinking that lead to position actions; having information and knowing how to act on it.	CED
health-related fitness assessment	Tests given to assess the health-related fitness components. For example, the back saver “sit and reach” measures lower back flexibility.	HE/PE
health-related fitness components	The components of physical fitness that contribute to the healthy operation of the body. These include: muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance, flexibility, and body composition.	HE/PE
health skills	The abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life.	HE/PE
heat	The total energy, both potential and kinetic, of matter.	S & T
Historic	Important in history.	SS
historic symbols, monuments and traditions	<b>Symbols</b> are something visible that relate to principles or historic events by association, resemblance, or convention, for example the American flag, state flags, and town seals.	SS

	<p><b>Monuments</b> refer to large structures such as the Statue of Liberty, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial.</p> <p><b>Traditions</b> are the passing down of elements of a culture from generation to generation; a time honored practice.</p>	
historical and recent immigrant groups	Groups that have immigrated to the United States including the “original” European immigrants and all successive immigrant groups.	SS
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	HE/PE
homograph	One of two or more words having the same spelling but differing in origin, meaning, and sometimes pronunciation. (e.g., <i>tear</i> -to pull apart or into pieces; <i>tear</i> -a drop of clear saline liquid from the eye)	ELA
homophone	One of two or more words having the same pronunciation but differing in spelling, origin, and meaning. (e.g., to, too, two)	ELA
hyperbole	The use of exaggeration for effect; may be extreme.	ELA
idiom/idiomatic expression	Words used in a special way that may be different from their literal meaning. (e.g., Rush-hour traffic moves at a snail’s pace.)	ELA WL

imagery	The use of vivid description or figures of speech in speaking or writing to produce mental images.	ELA
informational (expository) texts	A much broader category than nonfiction and involves many kinds of expository or non-narrative writing intended to convey information. Examples of informational texts include reference tools, manuals, newspapers, brochures, articles, recipes, and selections from websites.	ELA
information and communication technology (ICT) literacy	The use of digital technology and communication tools to access, manage, integrate and evaluate information, construct new knowledge, and communicate with other in order to participate effectively in society.	CED
international relations	Relations between or among nations or relations that occur in the context of international organizations, for example NATO, EU, UN, and agencies and organizations such as the WTO, IMF, World Bank, IAEA, and WHO.	SS
interpersonal communication	The ability to exchange feelings, knowledge, ideas, beliefs, and values with others (in ways that enhance the physical, mental, emotional, and social health of individuals, families, schools, and communities).	HE/PE
interpersonal skills	The abilities and proficiencies that support successful interaction with others in career and life roles. For example: getting along with others, respecting diversity, working as part of a team, dealing with peer pressure, managing conflict, and accepting responsibility for personal behavior.	CED
interpret	To draw some inference from facts or data.	MATH

intonation	The sounds that create the rhythm of the language.	WL
iteration	A process in which a series of calculations is used to approximate a value by repeatedly refining the estimate of a value, especially in cases where a direct method of finding the solution is not available. An example is finding square roots of numbers by the using the “estimate, divide into the number, average estimate and quotient to get new estimate, and repeat until the desired precision is reached” method.	MATH
justify	To verify by arriving at the same result in a different way, demonstrating that a result meets the required conditions; or to support with reasons.	MATH
labor market information	The specific information about current employment opportunities at the local, national, or international level.	CED
language systems	The various aspects of language (e.g. grammar, lexicon, syntax, phonology).	WL
legible [of handwriting, print, etc.]	Able to be read (handwriting, print, etc.) or recognized (e.g., pictures, symbols).	ELA
leveled [text]	Passages in which elements that contribute to complexity are measured to inform the notation of difficulty along a PK – Diploma continuum of sophistication.	ELA
literacy	The development and application of reading, writing, speaking, listening, viewing, inquiry, and use of technology to think, comprehend,	CED

	communicate, and respond effectively.	
line of gravity	An imaginary line that extends vertically through the center of gravity, through the base of support when the body is in balance and outside of the base of support when the body is out of balance.	HE/PE
literary devices	<p><b>English Language Arts:</b> The techniques by which an author manipulates language for rhetorical effect and to evince style (e.g., figurative language).</p> <p><b>World Languages:</b> Clues that help one read and comprehend literature.</p>	ELA WL
literary fiction	See <u>fiction</u> .	ELA
literary nonfiction	See <u>nonfiction</u> .	ELA
loaded words	Emotive words which have multiple meanings, many have charged emotional connotative meanings.	ELA
locomotor	Movement that results in travel from place to place, usually identified by weight transference on the feet. Basic locomotor steps are the walk, the run, the leap, the hop, and the jump, and the irregular rhythmic combinations of the skip (walk and hop), slide (walk and leap), and gallop (walk and leap).	VPA
locomotor skills	The actions that allow one to move from one space to another. Locomotor skills include walking, running, hopping, skipping, jumping, leaping, sliding, and galloping.	HE/PE
main idea	The gist of a passage; the central thought; a	ELA



	statement that gives the explicit or implied major topic of a passage and the specific way in which the passage is limited in content or reference.	
manipulative skills	Basic motor skills which include the handling of an object. Manipulative skills include throwing, catching, kicking, trapping, and striking.	HE/PE
man-made environment	An environment built by humankind such as a city, a town, a park, and including such structures as buildings, gardens, bridges, and monuments.	VPA
market economy	An economic system in which economic decisions and the pricing of goods and services are guided by the aggregate (collective) interactions of a country's citizens and businesses. This is the opposite of a centrally planned economy, in which government decisions drive most aspects of a country's economic activity. Market economies work on the assumption that market forces such as supply and demand are the best determinants of what is right for a nation's well being.	SS
media	Material or materials commonly used to make art works. They include two-dimensional media (e.g., graphite, ink, paint, cut paper, photographic paper, canvas), three-dimensional media (e.g., fibers, clay, wood, metal, glass, bone, plastic), and time-based media (e.g., film, videotape).	VPA
mental health; mental/intellectual health	The cognitive and intellectual areas of health that allows learning.	HE/PE
metaphor	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase	ELA

	literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness between them; a figure of speech in which a comparison is implied by analogy but is not stated.	
meter	The grouping of beats by which a piece of music is measured.	VPA
model	<p><b>Mathematics:</b> A mathematical representation of an object or relationship. While models may be diagrams or physical representations, they can also be equations or sets of equations that are used to represent an object or relationship. Colored chips may be used as models for positive and negative numbers. Geometric diagrams are sketched as part of the problem solving process. The graph of a function describes the relationship visually. Ohm's law <math>v=ir</math>, describes the relationship among voltage, current and resistance in simple electric circuits.</p> <p><b>Science and Technology:</b> Tools for learning about things they are meant to resemble. These include physical, mathematical, and conceptual models. At the early grades models are appropriately limited to physical models.</p>	MATH S&T
motif	A distinctive and recurring gesture or design used to provide a theme or unifying idea.	VPA
motor skills	Skills that improve with practice and relate to one's ability to perform specific sports and other motor tasks (e.g. tennis serve, shooting a basketball).	HE/PE
movement challenges	A dance problem, situation, or question to be considered, and which serves as a point of departure for exploration, composition, and improvisation.	VPA

muscular endurance	The ability to use muscles to produce force continually over a period of time.	HE/PE
muscular strength	The ability of muscles to exert a force against a resistance one time.	HE/PE
Narrative text	Writing that tells a story or recounts a sequence of events. The structure is organized to tell a story either in the order it happened or in some other logical sequence. Narratives can be true as in a newspaper account or take creative license as in fiction. The reader is kept engaged through effective use of story elements (setting, characters, problem/solution). Narratives may also include messages, morals, or lessons as part of their purpose.	ELA
narrative	Structure that follows a specific story line and intends to convey specific information, either imaginary or factual, through that story.	VPA WL
narrative strategies	Narrative writing techniques that imbue any writing with the sense of a story (e.g., dialogue or suspense).	ELA
narrator	<p>The person who relates an account or story dealing with sequences of events and experiences, though not necessarily in order of occurrence.</p> <p><b>First Person Narration</b> is narration by a person who is a character from within the story who tells the story from his/her point of view and who refers to him or herself as “I”.</p> <p><b>Third Person Narration</b> is narration by a person who is outside the story and who refers to all the characters in the story by name, or as</p>	ELA

	“he,” “she,” or “they.” (See also <u>narration</u> and <u>point of view</u> ).	
native speaker	A person who speaks the language as a first language.	WL
natural, human, and capital resources	<p><b>Natural resources</b> are “gifts of nature”; they are present without human intervention, for example wind, sun, minerals.</p> <p><b>Human resources</b> represent the quantity and quality of human effort directed toward producing goods and services.</p> <p><b>Capital resources</b> include financial capital (money) and economic capital (resources) used to produce goods and services.</p>	SS
nature of language	The basis of the systems that make up the language.	WL
net	A net is a flat (two-dimensional) pattern of faces that can be folded to form the surface of a polyhedron. A net represents the surface of a polyhedron spread out in two dimensions. Therefore, the area of the net equals the surface area of the corresponding solid.	MATH
non-cognate	A reference to languages that do not share any words or symbols.	WL
non-fiction texts	Writing based on fact designed primarily to explain, argue, or describe. Nonfiction writing that is narrative in structure such as the writing found in biographies, autobiographies, reflections, and essays is called narrative nonfiction. Nonfiction texts are well-written, well-illustrated texts on topics related to science, social studies, history, math, and the	ELA

	fine arts. Other nonfiction writing is often called informational text.	
non-locomotor [axial movement]	Any movement that is anchored to one spot by a body part using only the available space in any direction without losing the initial body contact. Movement is organized around the axis of the body rather than designed for travel from one location to another.	VPA
non-locomotor skills	Movement of the body performed from a stable base. Non-locomotor skills include leaning, swinging, bending, stretching, swaying, twisting, and turning.	HE/PE
non-manual markers	The use of various facial expressions, head tilting, shoulder raising/shifts, mouthing, and similar signals which are added to sign vocabulary to create meaning.	WL
non-print sources	Information supplied through visual texts (e.g., illustrations, diagrams, graphics, hypertexts, pictures, videos, etc.).	ELA SS
non-verbal techniques	The use of gestures, signs, and body language cues.	VPA
notation	Written music for performance, indicating pitch and rhythm.	VPA
numeracy	The knowledge and skills that are required to read, comprehend, calculate, evaluate, and communicate in quantitative terms.	CED
occupational information	Information about specific jobs or lines of work.	CED
onomatopoeia	The formation or use of words having a sound that imitates what they denote and makes you	ELA

	think of its meaning (e.g., buzz, meow, cuckoo, zigzag).	
organizational features	Aspects of written texts that aid readers in locating and comprehending information (e.g., titles, tables of contents, etc.).	ELA SS
originality	The independent thinking ability that results in the generation of unique ideas, processes, and products. These may be unique to the world and/or to the student's experience.	VPA
palindrome	A choreographic structure used with a phrase or longer sequence of movement in which the phrase is first performed proceeding from movement 1 to movement 2. When the last movement of the phrase is completed, the phrase is retrograded from the penultimate movement to the first movement. (A commonly used example in prose is "Able was I ere I saw Elba." In this example, the letters are the same forward to the "r" in "ere" as they are backward to the "r.").	VPA
parts of the stage	<p><b>Stage left</b> is the left side of the stage from the perspective of an actor facing the audience.</p> <p><b>Stage right</b> is the right side of the stage from the perspective of an actor facing the audience.</p> <p><b>Upstage</b> is the stage area away from the audience.</p> <p><b>Downstage</b> is the stage area toward the audience.</p> <p><b>Center Stage</b> is the center of the acting area.</p>	VPA
peer pressure	A literary device which incorporates elements of bandwagon (desire to fit in) and testimonial (often with celebrity endorsement) by	ELA

	appealing to the readers’s desire to fit in with a specific group (hence peers); may involve “plain folk” as opposed to celebrity endorsement.	
peer response	A form of collaborative learning, commonly used in writing, in which students discuss their reactions to—and suggested edits for—one another’s writing (i.e., “peer feedback”).	ELA
perceptions of norms	A person’s or group’s interpretation of the beliefs and behaviors of others; from the theory of perceived norms, also known as perceived norms.	HE/PE
personal finance	The aspects of individuals or family life that involve earning and spending money; often includes making budget choices, savings and investing, the use of credit, and managing risk and insurance.	SS
personal susceptibility	A person’s assessment of the likelihood or risk of getting an illness or being injured as a result of one’s behavior.	HE/PE
personification	A manner of speech that endows things or abstractions with life or human characteristics.	ELA
perspectives of a culture	Viewpoints held by native speakers of the same or similar cultural groups.	WL
persuasion [essays/texts]	One of the four traditional forms of composition in speech and writing (narration, exposition, description, and persuasion). Persuasive writing is designed to convince the reader that a position is valid or that the reader should take a specific action. Persuasive text differs from exposition in that it does more	ELA

	than explain; it takes a stand and endeavors to persuade the reader to take the same position.	
physical health	A state of physical functioning and well-being.	HE/PE
physicality	The use of the body as the primary means of performance and communication.	VPA
phoneme	The smallest unit of sound.	ELA
phonemic awareness	<p>The ability to recognize and manipulate phonemes in spoken words by orally blending, segmenting, adding and deleting them. A student who is phonemically aware can successfully complete the following tasks:</p> <p>Segment the word <i>grass</i> into its 4 phonemes-/g/ /r/ /ă/ /s/</p> <p>Blend the 3 phonemes /b/ /ũ/ /g/ into the word <i>bug</i></p> <p>Delete the first sound in <i>hat</i> to make the word <i>at</i></p> <p>Change the last sound in <i>hen</i> to /d/ to make the word <i>head</i> (Placement of letters within / / indicates the sound, not the name, of the letter.)</p>	ELA
phonics	A systematic process of teaching sound-symbol relationships to decode words.	ELA
place and location	In geography, <b>place</b> refers to locations having distinctive characteristics which gives it meaning and distinguishes it from other locations. <b>Absolute location</b> refers to a specific location of a point on Earth's surface which can be expressed in latitude and longitude. <b>Relative location</b> refers to the location of a place or region in relation to other places or regions.	SS



planning process	Systematic focus on and gathering of information on specific topics that contribute to making wise and informed choices.	CED
plot	The structure of the action of a story.	ELA
poem/poetry	Writing designed to convey a vivid and imaginative sense of experience, especially by the use of condensed language chosen for its sound and suggestive power as well as for its meaning. Language choices are also made to achieve meter, rhyme, natural cadences, and metaphors.	ELA
point of view	The perspective or perspectives established by an author (often through a narrator) through which the reader is presented with the characters, actions, setting, and events.	ELA
political structures of cultures	The structures a culture uses in making decisions on behalf of the community or society. For example, some Native American nations use tribal councils to make decisions and some use elders or spiritual leaders to make decisions for the community.	SS
post-secondary education, training	Education and training after high school.	CED
potential severity	The possible seriousness of an illness or injury and its consequences.	HE/PE
practice of a culture	Activities or rituals that occur among native speakers of the same or similar cultural groups.	WL
precision	The stated or implied degree of refinement of a measurement or calculated measure. Precision describes the size of the unit used for a measurement using a given tool. The smaller	MATH

	the unit is, the greater the precision. A measure to the nearest thousandth of an inch is more precise than a measure to the nearest inch. In calculation, the precision of a result is based on the number of digits expressed in the result.	
prefix	A word part that is added to the beginning of a root or base word that changes the sense or meaning of the root or base word.	ELA
presentational format	The creation of spoken or written communication for people (an audience) with whom there is no immediate personal contact, or a communication that occurs in a one-to-many mode (e.g., a PowerPoint slide show, a visual aid presentation, a speech, or a written article or report).	WL
primary sources	First-hand documentations of events (e.g., autobiographies, original research, diaries, etc.) that present no “secondary” analysis or interpretation by historians or anyone other than those who produced the primary source.	ELA
primary sources	Original and usually authentic sources of information in the target language and culture.	WL
primary and secondary sources	<b>Primary sources</b> are actual records that have survived from the past, such as letters, photographs, articles of clothing. <b>Secondary sources</b> are accounts of the past created by people writing about events sometime after they happened; secondary sources are texts based on primary sources or other secondary sources.	SS
principles of design	The elements of a work of art involving the way in which the work of art is arranged: balance, contrast, emphasis, movement,	VPA

	<p>pattern, rhythm, and unity.</p> <p><b>Balance</b> refers to the distribution of visual weight in a work of art.</p> <p><b>Contrast</b> refers to differences in values, colors, textures, shapes, and other elements.</p> <p><b>Emphasis</b> refers to the dominance and focus an artist creates in their work.</p> <p><b>Movement</b> refers to the effect created by the artist to direct viewers through their work, often to focal areas.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> refers to the art elements presented in planned or random repetition to enhance surfaces of works of art.</p> <p><b>Rhythm</b> refers to the repetition of visual movement-colors, shapes, or lines.</p> <p><b>Unity</b> refers to the cohesive quality that makes an artwork feels complete and finished. When all the elements in a work of art look as though they belong together, the artist has achieved unity.</p>	
principles of movement	The biomechanical principles that include: angle of release, point of contact, point of release, speed of contact, speed of release, trajectory, speed, and velocity.	HE/PE
principles of opposition	The opposition of body parts to maintain balance and assists in keeping the center of gravity over the base of support.	HE/PE
principles of training	<p>A collection of principles related to exercise.</p> <p><b>Principle of overload</b> is the basic assumption that an increase in work and stress that is more than is normally experienced will improve one's fitness.</p> <p><b>Principle of progression</b> is the basic</p>	HE/PE

	<p>assumption that a progressive increase in the level of exercise is the most effective way to increase exercise.</p> <p><b>Principle of specificity</b> is the basic assumption that specific exercises must be performed to improve each area of health related fitness.</p> <p><b>Principle of individual differences</b> is the basic assumption that each individual is different. The principle of individual differences requires a unique fitness plan for each individual.</p> <p><b>Principle of regularity</b> is the basic assumption that exercise must be performed on an ongoing basis to be effective.</p>	
print sources	Information conveyed in written format often following a linear sequence of organization (e.g., books, magazines, newspapers, etc.).	ELA SS
processes	Operations involving a number of methods or techniques, such as the addition and subtraction processes in sculpture, the etching and intaglio processes in printmaking, or the casting or constructing processes in making jewelry.	VPA
products of a culture	Items that a culture produces or creates both tangible (e.g., food, clothing, works of art) and intangible (e.g., educational systems, laws, dance).	WL
proficiency	Communicative competence in all forms of language and cultural interaction.	WL
propaganda	The spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause, or a person.	ELA

rational, intuitive and consultative decision making models	<p>The three models of decision making that are useful in making career and life choices.</p> <p><b>Rational decision making model</b> is a planning and cognitive process involving specific steps that include identifying the decision to be made, gathering relevant information, identifying alternatives, weighing the evidence, choosing the best alternative, taking action, and evaluating the consequences.</p> <p><b>Intuitive decision making model</b> is an immediate pre-thinking understanding of the truth or facts, without reasoning; a deep inner sense of what feels right.</p> <p><b>Consultative decision making model</b> is a process that involves an exchange of ideas with others who are in a position to give advice.</p>	CED
reading strategies	Any systematic or otherwise deliberate methods adapted, monitored, or employed to improve one's reading performance.	ELA
real or simulated decision	In the context of social studies, "real" decisions include students making collective decisions about rules, projects or proposals to improve the school or community. "Simulated" decisions include decisions made by students in inauthentic or artificial settings such as a mock legislative body (town council, state legislature, congress, UN), local committee, non-profit board or jury.	SS
recursive	A method of defining a mathematical relationship by describing how one term is transformed into the next term in the sequence. A recursive description of a relationship usually includes an initial value (start) and a rule that tells how a term is found based on the previous term in the sequence. Recursion treats a relationship as a sequence of individual	MATH

	(discrete) steps rather than as a continuous situation.	
repetition	The use of a word or phrase again and again for emphasis; may also include the repeated use of a format.	ELA
retrograde	The act of taking a sequence of choreography and reversing the order from back to front.	VPA
rhetorical devices	Devices that make use of effective expression and the persuasive use of language. Rhetorical devices are specific, effective uses of language intended to influence or persuade an audience (e.g., rhetorical questions, repetition, and extended analogies in speeches).	ELA
rhyme	Words that have the same ending sound but not necessarily the same letters (e.g., state, straight, bait).	ELA
rhythm	The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry. Poets use rhythm to bring out the musical quality of language, to emphasize ideas, to create mood, to unify a work, or to heighten emotional response.	ELA
rhythmic acuity	The physical, auditory recognition of various complex time elements.	VPA
rights, duties, and responsibilities in the United States [civic, or of citizens]	<p><b>Rights</b> include those guarantees in founding documents and state constitutions. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal rights (association, religion, expression, movement/travel/residence, privacy, etc.)</li> <li>• Political rights (to vote, petition, assembly, freedom of press, speech, etc.)</li> <li>• Economic rights (to own property, join</li> </ul>	SS

	<p>labor unions, copyright and patent, enter lawful contracts, etc.)</p> <p><b>Duties</b> include fulfilling obligations such as those outlined in “responsibilities”.</p> <p><b>Responsibilities</b> include understanding the basic values and principles in founding documents, monitoring the performance of political leaders and government agencies, and monitoring one’s own behavior to foster the common or civic good. More specific civic responsibilities include obeying the law, paying taxes, being informed and attentive to public issues, voting, and serving as a juror.</p>	
rondo	A musical form in which a section is repeated, with contrasting sections in between, such as “abaca”.	VPA
roots [root words]	The meaningful base form of a complex word after all affixes are removed. <i>Note:</i> a root may be independent or free, such as <i>read</i> in <i>unreadable</i> , or may be dependent, or bound, such as <i>-liter-</i> (from the Greek for <i>letter</i> ) in <i>illiterate</i> .	ELA
scarce resources	Those resources that are desirable and not in great supply at a given time.	SS
scientist	An individual who explains and predicts phenomena in the world through investigations driven by inquiry and conclusions supported by verifiable evidence.	S & T
scientific principles	<p>The underlying assumptions required in the system of thought related to science. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the world is understandable</li> <li>• scientific ideas are subject to change</li> <li>• scientific knowledge is durable</li> </ul>	S & T

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• science cannot provide answers to all questions</li> <li>• science demands evidence</li> <li>• science is a blend of logic and imagination</li> <li>• science explains and predicts</li> <li>• science is not authoritarian</li> </ul>	
school-to-school	The time and energy one places in the learner role immediately following high school, such as going to a community college or four-year college or vocational program.	CED VPA
school-to-work	The time and energy one places in the worker role immediately following high school, such as obtaining an entry-level job to earn income.	CED VPA
secondary sources	Sources based on primary sources or other secondary sources and may include summaries across sources, interpretations, generalizations, compilations, or critiques of original works (e.g., literary criticism, biographies, encyclopedia articles, journal articles critiquing the work of others, narrative or social history).	ELA
self-concept	A picture of one's self in some role, situation, or position, performing some set of functions, or in some set of relationships with others.	CED
semantics	The study of meaning in language, through the analysis of the meanings of words, phrases, sentences, discourse, and whole texts; the historical and psychological study, and the classification of changes in the meaning of words or forms	ELA
sensory details	Details in writing that evoke images that could ordinarily be perceived by the reader's senses.	ELA
service-learning	Service-learning is a teaching strategy through	SS



	which students identify, research and address real community challenges, <b>using knowledge and skills learned in the classroom</b> . Through service-learning, students meet local curricula and State learning standards. <b>Service-learning should not be confused with community service.</b>	
setting	The time and place in which a narrative takes place; the physical and psychological background against which the action of a story takes place; the scenery and stage effects for a dramatic production.	ELA
shades of meaning	A subtle or slight gradation or variation of meaning; nuances of meaning.	ELA
simile	A figure of speech or other direct comparison of two things that are dissimilar, using the words <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> .	ELA
simplify	To rewrite in some equivalent form where the numbers used are simpler.	MATH
skeletal alignment [alignment]	The relationship of the body's skeleton to the line of gravity and base of support.	VPA
social health	Fulfilling relationships with family, friends, classmates, neighbors, and community members, including cooperative and interdependent work and play with others.	HE/PE
solve	To provide the solution to a problem. To solve an equation "in one unknown" means to find the values of the unknown that will make the equation true.	MATH
space	The emptiness or area between, around, above, below, or contained within objects. Shapes and	VPA

	forms are defined by the space around and within them, just as spaces are defined by the shapes and forms around and within them.	
specialization	When an individual, company or nation produce a more narrow range of goods and services than they consume.	SS
specialized movement skills	Fundamental movement skills that have been adapted to the special requirements of a particular sport, game, or physical activity (e.g., grapevine step, high jump, long jump, hurdles).	HE/PE
stage business	A piece of unscripted or improvised action, often comic in intention, used to establish a character, fill a pause in dialogue, or to establish a scene. An author may simply suggest "business" to indicate the need for some action at that point in the play.	VPA
stage directions	Directions in the script about how the playwright intends actions or arrangements to be carried out.	VPA
standard American English	The language in which most educational texts and government and media publications are written in the United States. Standard American English varies widely in pronunciation and in idiomatic use but maintains a fairly uniform grammatical structure.	ELA
state of being	The various feelings and emotions associated with being alive.	WL
static balance	Any stationary posture, upright or inverted, in which the center of gravity remains stationary	HE/PE

	and the line of gravity falls within the base of support.	
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	HE/PE
stereotype	A standardized mental image that is held in common with others and that represents an oversimplified opinion, prejudiced attitude, or uncritical judgment.	ELA
strike	The time immediately following the last performance when all cast and crew members dismantle sets, props, or other equipment.	VPA
structural differences	The dissimilarities in the construction of various forms of fiction and nonfiction writing that distinguish one genre from another.	ELA
structural features	The specific characteristics of various forms of fiction and nonfiction writing that distinguish one genre from another or that associate/identify one genre with another.	ELA
style	The manner of linguistic or written expression in prose or verse; how a speaker or writer speaks or writes.	ELA
style/tradition	The characteristic manner and appearance of the works of an individual artist, school or period.	VPA
stylistic devices	The techniques by which an author creates the style of linguistic or written expression (word choice, use of figurative language, etc.).	ELA
suffix	A word part that is added to the ending of a root word or base word to form a new word,	ELA

	<p>indicate a plural form, or establish the part of speech of that word. For example, the suffix –ly added to <i>immediate</i>, an adjective, creates the word, <i>immediately</i>, an adverb.</p>	
supply and demand	<p><b>Supply</b> is the amount of a good or service that producers are willing and able to offer for sale (at all possible prices during a period of time). <b>Demand</b> is the amount of a good or service that consumers are willing and able to buy (at all possible prices during a period of time).</p> <p>The relationship of <b>supply and demand</b> influences the prices and quantity of goods and services sold in competitive markets; generally the lower the price of something, the more of it will be purchased and vice versa.</p>	SS
syllable types	<p>A syllable is a word or part of a word pronounced with a single, uninterrupted sounding of the voice. All syllables are marked by a “beat”. For example, <i>help</i> has one beat, <i>helpful</i> has two beats, and <i>helpfully</i> has three beats. Where one syllable begins and another ends is called the syllable juncture. Syllables can be categorized into different types.</p> <p><b>Open syllables</b> have a V*CV vowel and consonant pattern as in <i>rea*son</i> and an open or long vowel in the first syllable.</p> <p><b>Closed syllables</b> have a VCC*VC as in <i>help*er</i> or VC*CV as in <i>tem*per</i> vowel and consonant pattern and a closed or short vowel in the first syllable.</p> <p><b>Stressed syllables</b>- one syllable usually has more emphasis, or stress, than others. The stressed syllable often has a long vowel sound. In two-syllable words, the first syllable is usually accented or stressed. Prefixes or suffixes are rarely stressed.</p>	ELA

symbolism	The practice of representing things by means of symbols or of attributing symbolic meanings or significance to objects, events, relationships, etc.	ELA
syntax	The study of how sentences are formed and of the grammatical rules that govern their formation; the pattern or structure of word order in sentences, clauses, and phrases.	ELA
system	A collection of things and processes (and often people) that interact to perform some function.	S&T
syntax	The branch of the language system that is concerned with the pattern or structure of word order in phrases, clauses, and sentences.	WL
target culture	The culture being studied by the student.	WL
target language	The non-English language being studied by the student.	WL
technique	A process in which art materials and media are used to produce works of visual art, such as carving, drawing, painting, printing, rendering, etc. Also, a particular way or method of using tools or materials to achieve special effects (e.g., using the point of a pencil to create light and dark tones).	VPA
technological design	A problem-solving process which often requires the application of trouble shooting, research and development, invention, innovation and experimentation to create or modify a physical device for the purpose of meeting a particular need.	S & T
temperature	The amount of energy of motion; higher temperatures indicate a greater average amount of atomic or molecular motion	S & T

testimonial	A literary device which uses personal support or endorsement, often with a celebrity or established authority on the topic.	ELA
text features	Visual presentation of information designed to facilitate comprehension of the information by the reader. Text features are varied and have different purposes such as to present an overview of the information (e.g., table of contents), to assist in locating information (e.g., index), to show connections or relationships among ideas (e.g., diagrams, flow charts, maps, time lines), to emphasize certain points or ideas (e.g., bullets, boldface font, headings), to show how information is organized (e.g., webs, tree diagrams), to define terms (e.g., glossary), to explain for deeper understanding (e.g., cross section, cutaways, close-ups, descriptions connected to a graphic representations) etc.	ELA & SS
text structures	Organizational patterns an author uses to structure the ideas in a text (e.g., cause/effect, compare/contrast, description, problem/solution, sequencing, goal/action/outcome, concept/definition, and proposition/support).	ELA
theme	A topic of discussion or writing; a major idea or proposition broad enough to cover the entire scope of a literary or other work of art. Theme can often be described as a message about life or about human nature. In the elementary grades, theme can often be characterized as the central ideas, lesson, or message of the selection. A theme may be stated or implied.	ELA
theme and variation	An underlying “thread” seen throughout a work that appears with slight changes but retains the basic character of the theme.	VPA
third person narrative	Narration by a person who is outside of the story and who refers to all the characters in the story by name, or as “he”, “she”, or “they”.	ELA

	(See also <b>narration</b> and <b>point of view</b> .)	
timbre	The character or quality of sound that distinguishes one instrument, voice, or other sound source from another.	VPA
tier three words	<p>Words whose frequency of use is quite low and often limited to specific content areas or domains. (e.g., peninsula, photosynthesis, lathe). Explicit instruction for tier 3 words is given to provide the student an opportunity to use the more specific language of a specialist in that field in order for the student to speak more precisely regarding topics in this domain or content area.</p> <p><b>Tier two</b> words are high frequency words for mature language users and are found across a variety of domains. Tier 2 words are the priority for explicit vocabulary instruction to increase the accurate use of these vocabulary words by a student in any situation or setting.</p> <p><b>Tier one</b> words rarely require instruction because they are part of the students' speaking vocabulary.</p>	ELA
time	An element of dance involving rhythm, phrasing, tempo, accent, and duration. Time can be metered, as in music, or based on body rhythms, such as breath, emotions, and heartbeat.	VPA
time management	The ability to manage or control how time is used for the purpose of completing a visual or performing arts project.	VPA

tone	The attitude or feeling that comes across in a piece of literature, revealed by the characters, the word choice, and the general writing style. The tone can be funny, serious, satiric, etc.	ELA
tools	Instruments and equipment used to create and learn about art (e.g., brushes, scissors, brayers, easels, knives, kilns, cameras).	VPA
transfer	A literacy device in which a word or image is used to elicit a strong emotional response but is not directly or explicitly connected to the topic (often used in advertising such as using a teddy bear to represent the effect of a fabric softener).	ELA



types of maps	Kinds of maps that include political, physical, topographic, and ecological, maps.	SS
understand	<p>To understand a procedure or concept mathematically means to be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• communicate its meaning, its use, the results of its application, and its implications for a given context</li> <li>• reason about it by making conjectures and justifying conclusions</li> <li>• represent it in a variety of ways</li> <li>• connect it to other ideas in and outside of mathematics; and</li> <li>• know when and how to apply it to solve problems in mathematics and in other contexts.</li> </ul>	MATH
unit [of measurement]	<p>A quantity in terms of which the size of other materials of the same kind can be stated. Inches, feet, meters, and paper clips can all be used as units to measure length. Inches and milliliters are examples of standard units. A paperclip is an example of a non-standard unit. Customary units are units of measurement like inches, quarts, and pounds used in a place, like the United States, but not other places.</p>	MATH
unity and diversity	<p>Unity – common bonds based on the values, processes, and institutions that support a way of life.</p> <p>Diversity – unique traditions, perspectives, experiences, and values that set various groups apart from a larger culture; in a historical sense, diversity may be cultural, ethnic, economic or social (class).</p>	SS
valid health information, products, and services	Health information, products, and services that are accurate, truthful, defensible, reliable, and trustworthy.	HE/PE

variation	A quantity or range of different things. To maintain audience interest, the choreographer must provide variety within the development of the dance. Contrast in the use of space, force, and spatial designs, as well as some repetition of movements and motifs, provide variety.	VPA
variety of audiences	In the context of social studies, an audience for student presentations might include the teacher, classmates, parents, other students and teachers in the school unit, and community members. For middle and high school students, an audience might include adults from outside the school, and thus significantly increase the sense of importance of the presentation for students.	SS
virtual travel	Simulated language and cultural experiences that take place through multi-media.	WL
voice	A term used to refer to an author's pervasive "presence"; the determinate intelligence and moral sensibility that has selected, ordered, rendered and expressed what is read.	ELA
word borrowings	Words taken from one language for use in other languages.	WL
word parts	<p>Components that make-up a word:</p> <p><b>Morpheme</b> is the smallest meaning units into which a word can be divided.</p> <p><b>Onset</b> is the initial consonant or consonants in a syllable (e.g., In <i>sat</i>, the onset is <i>s</i>.)</p> <p><b>Rime</b> is the vowel and any consonants after the initial consonant or consonants in a syllable (e.g., In <i>sat</i>, the rime is <i>at</i>.)</p> <p><b>Prefix</b> is a morpheme that cannot stand alone</p>	ELA

	<p>to form meaningful words are called affixes. A prefix is an affix that is placed before a root word to form a word with a meaning different from that of the root. (In <i>unhappy</i>, <i>un</i> is the prefix.)</p> <p><b>Suffix</b> is a suffix is an affix placed after a root word or root to form a word with a different meaning or different grammatical function. (E.g., In the <i>boys</i>, <i>s</i> is the suffix. In <i>tallest</i>, <i>est</i> is the suffix.)</p> <p><b>Root word or root</b> is a morpheme that can both stand alone and have meaning and be combined with other roots to form new words. (E.g., <i>Doghouse</i> is a compound word containing two root words <i>dog</i> and <i>house</i>.)</p>	
writing process	The many aspects of the complex act of producing a written communication; specifically: pre-writing, drafting, conferencing, revising, editing, and publishing.	ELA WL
writing systems	The ways in which languages are represented graphically.	WL